of mutual assistance in criminal matters where acts with nspec$_t$ to which assistance is sought sa isfy the test of dual criminality, and the State seeking assistance guarantees jciprocity to Swiss authorities.

(iii) Mere evasion $_0$f tax or infringement of fiscal lavs or violation of foreign exchange regulations would not be regarded as criminal offence$_s$ by Swiss authorities.

(iv) Informa ion obtained under IMAC cannot be used for any other purpose other th, $_n$ for which it is obtained.

(v) Assistance 'rom Swis$_s$ authorities under IMAC coi id b$_e$ obtained even without entering into a bilateral treaty agreement with Switzerland provided tfrat the requirements °f dual criminality and reciprocity a e satisfied. Entering into a treaty or igreement would however enable (a) assistace even beyond the provisions of IMAC being extended and (b) placing an obligation on Swiss authorities to pre vide assistanc$_e$ according to the ^{te}rms °f treaty [agreement.

In the light of he above conclusion, Government is initi iting s^{te}ps to enter int$_0$ a treaty for mutua assistance j$_n$ criminal matters with Swiss authorities, and pending conclusion o^1 ;uch a treaty|agreement entering into a Me morandum of Understanding with Swi s authorities for assistance in specific i ases of Indian$_s$ having accounts in Swiss Banks wi% funds obtained illegally.

हिन्दी कार्यक्रम

2147. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दूरदर्शन द्वारा कौन-कौन से कार्यक्रम केवल अंग्रेजी में प्रसारित किये जाते हैं और उन्हें राजभाषा में प्रसारित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या हाल में यह घोषणा की गयी थी कि अब भारतीय मूल के विदेशों में बसे हुए लोग दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रम हिन्दी में देख सकेंगे और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) अब भी कितने कार्यक्रम विदेशों से आयात किए जाते हैं और उन पर कितना वार्षिक खर्च होता है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजीत पांजा) : (क) अंग्रेजी के समाचार बुलेटिनों को छोड़कर केवल अंग्रेजी में टेलीकास्ट होने वाले कार्यक्रमों के नाम दर्शाना संभव नहीं है, क्योंकि कार्यक्रम नियोजन की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के फोर्मेट भाषा में परिवर्तन किया जाता है, जो कि एक सतत प्रक्रिया है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । इस प्रकार की कोई घोषणा नहीं की गई है ।

(ग) दूरदर्शन द्वारा अनेक कार्यक्रम आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप कार्यक्रमों का आयात किया जाता है । 1-1-1986 से 30-6-1987 तक (दोनों दिनों को मिलाकर) 57 कार्यक्रम आयात किए गए थे जिन पर आ व्यय इस प्रकार था :

1. 9,84,701.87 अमरीकी डालर
2. 1,12,260.00 पौंड
3. 91,100.00 स्विस फ्रैंक
4. 59,248.00 डी० एम०
5. 13,68,00.00 श्रीलंका

Implementation Of 20-Potat Programme

2148. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) what i$_s$ the allocation *di* funds to each State for implementation of 20-Point Programme during 1986-87;

(b) what ar$_e$ the States which have achieved o$_r$ exceeded the targets in th* I implementation of the programmes; and

(c) what amount Of expenditure has been incurred by the Government of Orissa in various schemes under the 20-Point programmes during the same period and the amount utilised for the programmes in Adivasi areas in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRl SUKH RAM): (a) Outlays for the 20-Point Programme are not fixed separately and specifically. These axe derived from the relavant plan heads. Statement-I showing the approved outlays for 20-Point Programme during 1986-87 (State-wise) is attached as statement I *{See* below).

(b) statement-H gives the names off States which have achieved 100 per cent, or more of the target under different points of the 20-Point Programme during 1986-87 *(See* below).

(c) Statement-Hi indicates the approved outlays and anticipated expenditure for 1986-87 in respect of various Schemei under the 20-Point Programme for Orissa. Against an outlay of Rs. 167.58 crorM under Tribal Sub-Plan of Orissa the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 157 crores during 1986-87.

Statement-I

Approved Outlay for 20 Point Programme under State Plans 1986-87

States	Approved Outlay
Andhra Pradesh	687·17
Arunachal Pradesh	34·83
Assam	301·61
Bihar	769.34
Gujarat	646·76
Haryana	364·68
Himachal Pradesh	121·12
Jammu & Kashmir	147·09
Karnataka	526·05
Kerala	213·96
Madhya Pradesh	1012·48
Maharashtra	1122·97
Manipur	36·30
Meghalaya	41.67
Mizoram	21.40
Nagaland	21.78
Orissa	388.13
Punjab	394.31
Rajasthan	375·66
Sikkim	20·69
Tamil Nadu	751·96
Tripura	55·18
Uttar Pradesh	1330.86
West Bengal	549.19
Total States	9934.18

Statement-II

20-Point Programme Implementation: States which have achieved the targets in 1986-87

Sl. No	Point	Item	Name of States
1	1A	Irrigation Potential . .	NOT AVAILABLE
2	1B	Dryland Farming . . .	Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J.& K, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh.
3	2A	Pulses Production . . .	NOT AVAILABLE
4	2B	Oilseeds Production . .	NOT AVAILABLE
5	3A	Integrated Rural Development Programme	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra Manipur, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
6	3B	National Rural Employment Programme	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam-Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J. &, K., Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
7	3C	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J. &. K. Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
8	4	Surplus Land Distribution .	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
9	5	Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour	NON TARGET ITEM
10	6	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh.
11	7A	Scheduled Castes Families Assisted	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura Uttar Pradesh.
12	7B	Scheduled Tribes Families Assisted	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madh Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
13	8	Drinking Water Supply . .	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Wes Bengal.

Sl. No.	Point	Item	Name of States
14	9A	House Sites Allotment . .	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
15	9B	Construction Assistance Provided	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, J.& K, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh.
16	10A	Slum Population Covered .	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J. &. K., Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh.
17	10B	EWS Houses . . .	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, J. &.K., Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh.
18	11A	Village Electrification . .	Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh.
19	11B	Pumpsets Energisation . .	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh.
20	12A	Tree Plantation . . .	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
21	12B	Biogas Plants . . .	Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra. Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
22	13	Sterilisation	Arunachal Pradesh, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh.
23	14A	Primary Health Centres . .	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J. & K., Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal.
24	14B	Sub-Centres . . .	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J. & K., Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh.

Sl. No.	Point	Item	Name of States
25	15	ICDS Blocks	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J. & K., Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal.
26	16A	Elementary Education	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura.
27	16B	Adult Literacy	Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh.
28	17	No. of Fair Price Shops Opened	VOLUNTARY TARGET ITEM
29	18A	Liberalise Investment Procedure & Streamline Industrial Policies	NON TARGET ITEM
30	18B	Small Scale Industries Units registered	VOLUNTARY TARGET ITEM
31	19	Action against Smugglers, Hoarders & Tax Evaders	NON TARGET ITEM
32	20	Improve the working of the public enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity utilisation and the generation of internal resources.	NON TARGET ITEM

Statement-III

Financial Outlays/Expenditure under 20-*Point Programme in the Annual Plan* (1986-87) *of Orissa*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Point/Item	Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Irrigation Potential	13400	1390 0
Dryland Farming	9.5	9.5*
Pulses and Oilseeds	5	5*
IRDP	1650	165 0
NREP	1100	1013
Surplus Land	835	835
Minimum Wages	2	2*

Point/Item	Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Bonded Labour	150	150*
Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Welfare	510	953
Drinking Water (MNP)	1025	1025
House Sites/Construction Assistance	100	100
Slum Improvement	30	30
Power	15445	14900
Afforestation	1280	1280
Rural Health	460	473
ICDS/Nutrition	350	350
Elementary Education	1521	1488
Adult Literacy	37	10
Public Distribution System	N.A.	54
Villages Small Scale Industries	904	1250
TOTAL	38813.5	39477.5

*Outlay repeated since Expenditure is not available.

Terms of advance by banks to overseas projects

2149. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the norms for fixing the rate of interest and other terms of advance made by the Indian banks to overseas projects|joint ventures;

(b) whether it ;s a fact that as per normal practice, the commercial banks world over follow a practice of charging the interest on overseas advances at the rate which is at par with the commercial lending rate prevailing in that country;

(c) at what rate> Fne consortium of Indian banks had advance^ moneys to M|s P. T. Five Star Industries Ltd., Indonesia and! what was the prevailing interest rate of Tn'donesian banks on such advances; and

(d) whether Government realise that active involvement and financial participation of a local bank i« all su b advances would be sa'fer; if so, whether Government are considering to make it compulsory *t^* involve a local bank in overseas advances by Indian banks; if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank Of India fixes from time to time the rates of interest chargeable by the commercial banks on various types of advances granted by them in India. In So far as advances granted by foreign branches of Indian banks are concerned, these are governed by the rules and regulations prescribed by the monetary authorities OI the country where the Indian banks are operating. In the major financial centres like London, Singapore '<>nd Hong Kong, from where Indian banks have mostly advanced th«